

Murray Warns GOP Against Defeating Subsidies

Says Act Will Brand It 'Party Of Inflation'

A Dangerous Bullitt
By Adam Lapin
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Daily Worker

NATIONAL UNITY FOR VICTORY OVER NAZISM—FASCISM

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KOROSTEN, RECHITSA CAPTURED; PACT SPEEDS VICTORY, SAYS HULL

Tells Congress Decisions Doom All Aggressors

By Adam Lapin
(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—CIO President Philip Murray today bluntly warned Republican members of the House that their party will be branded as "the party of inflation" in the 1944 elections if they vote to outlaw all subsidies to hold down the cost of living.

National Farmers Union President James G. Patton declared that the real farmers of the nation favor subsidies to keep down the cost of living and increase food production despite the powerful anti-subsidy lobby of "so-called representatives of farmers, heavily saluted with middlemen."

AFL Secretary George Meany said in a joint radio broadcast with CIO Secretary James Carey that the real issue was whether Congress would keep the promise it made to hold the cost of living down in the economic stabilization act of October, 1942.

These were the highlights of the last minute campaign by labor and administration forces to defeat the rigid ban on subsidies, which will boost the cost of food by at least seven per cent.

As the debate got under way this afternoon it looked as if the in-

How Subsidies Protect Your Pocketbook.—See Page 3.

stationary anti-subsidy bloc in the House, consisting of practically the entire Republican delegation and a sizeable contingent of poll-tax Democrats still held the edge.

The consistent lobbying campaign of meat packers, dairy interests, meat growers and other business groups masquerading as the farm bloc has not yet been sufficiently counteracted by labor which was late in getting started on this issue.

The charge that the Republicans have become the party of inflation has, however, made Republican Congressmen jittery and defensive.

And there is little doubt in the minds of seasoned observers here that if this strategy could have been pursued aggressively and earlier in the game it would have had a real effect in splitting the Republican delegation.

Rep. Wright Patman, Texas Democrat, was the first to charge that the Republicans were trying to "starve the country into economic collapse in order to win the 1944 election. The Republicans in the House have been answering him ever since."

MURRAY BLASTS GOP

CIO President Philip Murray's strongly worded statement in a letter to Minority Leader Joseph Martin made the Republicans even more nervous.

"No responsible political party of leadership can afford in this critical war period to make the demand for increased food prices a plank in its program," Murray declared.

"No responsible political party of leadership can afford to label itself at this critical point in our war effort the party of inflation."

Murray said that there was no better way for Martin to demonstrate that "there is to be no party politics in an issue of this type than by exercising your best efforts as a congressional leader in support of this vital subsidy program."

A CIO delegation presented the letter to Martin and received the reply that subsidies were not "a partisan issue" and that he would not try to influence Congressmen one way or another. But everyone in the House knew that the Republicans have lined up solidly against subsidies and that they have thus made it a partisan issue. It was no secret that Martin has played an important role in shaping the anti-subsidy line-up.

HITS CONGRESS FAILURE

Both in his letter to Martin and in a letter to majority leader John McCormack, Murray said:

"It has been the very failure of Congress to give full and effective support to control prices up to the present time that has driven labor to seek true stabilization through revision of present price structures."

"Certainly any step which will permit still further price rises redoubles the threat to our nation's efforts to achieve and maintain a stabilized home front economy."

In his letter to McCormack, Murray said that the consuming public looks to him "as the responsible leader of the forces of your party in Congress to assure the fullest and most effective support for the President on this issue."

Farmers Union president Patton made his position clear in a letter to Rep. Patman of Texas.

"This battle against inflation is comparable on the home front to the North African and the Sicilian

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Vinson Announces Flour Subsidy Plan

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (UP).—Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson tonight announced a \$108,000,000 annual flour subsidy program designed to hold down bread prices to consumers and protect bakers now being squeezed by rising wheat prices.

Britons Furious at Move to Release Mosley

LONDON, Nov. 18 (UP).—Protests representing millions of workers showered on the government today by resolution, telegram and word of mouth, against the proposed release of Sir Oswald Mosley, for years the British fascist leader, and his wife, long friendly to German Nazis, from Holloway Prison.

It was emphasized that many Britons not only want Mosley kept in jail for the duration, but want him tried as a war criminal afterward.

So angered were workers at several aircraft factories at the news that Mosley was to be released because of ill health, and that his wife would be freed with him, that they met to consider striking.

Only the plea of Communists among them that it was more important to make bombers to attack Germany induced them to remain at work.

Deputations representing 17 London munitions factories visited Prime Minister Winston Churchill's Downing Street offices, the Home Ministry and other government departments this afternoon to protest in the name of 30,000 workers.

They are men and women who rarely see the sun in the bleak British winter, and they were angry not only at the proposed release but at the luxury in which the Mosleys are able to live in a prison apartment.

Attendees refused the delegates admission to Churchill's and Home Secretary Herbert Morrison's offices, so they left petitions denouncing the release of "Britain's would-be Fascist No. 1."

"Feeling is running very high in our factory," a shop steward said. "We don't want to strike but there is a feeling of frustration. We feel when we are putting in long hours, working as hard as we can, it is not right that a man like Sir Oswald Mosley should be allowed out of prison."

"We get up at 6 A.M. when it's still dark and return from the factory at 6 P.M., when it's dark again," a delegate told me. "Mosley at least sees the light of day in his comfortable prison."

Nazis Held in Counter-Drive, Gomel Fall Seen

LONDON, Nov. 18 (UP).—Premier-Marshal Joseph Stalin of the Soviet Union tonight announced two smashing victories for Red Army forces who captured Rechitsa, 25 miles west of Gomel, and the five-way rail junction of Korosten, 45 miles north of Zhitomir.

Stalin announced the twin victories in two Orders of the Day, directing salutes of 12 salutes fired from 124 guns in Moscow in honor of each.

Rechitsa, on the Gomel-Pinsk rail line, was taken last night by Soviet shock troops and mobile units in a swift thrust that all but sealed the doom of Gomel, southernmost of Germany's four great White Russian bases.

Korosten, on the Odessa-Leningrad railroad 170 miles to the southwest, fell to infantry and tank units that stormed into the city late yesterday after two days of stubborn battles.

STRATEGIC RAIL JUNCTION

Korosten, controlling the Odessa-Leningrad railroad between Zhitomir and Ovruch, and astride the Kiev-Warsaw line and a rail route running southwestward through Novograd-Volynsk and Shepelovka to Kamenets-Podolsk near the Rumanian frontier, is only 55 miles from the old Polish frontier, the road to which now was open.

Its fall released forces for dispatch southward to the Zhitomir-Korosten salient where Gen. Nikolai F. Vatutin's First Ukrainian army was reported holding German attacks after yesterday's withdrawal from several places.

Vatutin's northern flank had joined forces with the Southern wing of the Soviet army fighting on the Rechitsa-Gomel Front, battlefield dispatches relayed by Moscow said. The junction was effected along the lower reaches of the Pripiet River.

The regular operational communication broadcast by Moscow said Vatutin's forces repelled enemy attacks on the Zhitomir-Korosten salient, inflicting enormous losses on the Germans.

Heavy losses also were dealt the Nazis on the Rechitsa Front, where more than 30 towns and villages were taken in addition to Rechitsa itself.

IMPORTANT TOWNS FALL

Chief of these was Vasilevichi, 24 miles west of Rechitsa and only 22 miles east of Kalinkovichi on the Odessa-Leningrad railroad. Vasilevichi also controls a railroad extending through the eastern Pripiet Marshes to Kholmichi where it connects with one of the few highways entering the badlands.

Positions along the Lower Pripiet were consolidated, with a number of places occupied today by the Red Army, the war bulletin said, while

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City CIO Launches Campaign to Save PR

The New York CIO readied plans today for the launching of a wide educational campaign in defense of Proportional Representation (PR).

Distribution of more than a million pamphlets to the general public, utilization of radio time and other publicity

media explaining and extolling the democratic virtues of PR will be undertaken in CIO's political educational campaign decided upon last night at a meeting of delegates to the Greater New York Industrial Union Council at Fraternal Clubhouse, 110 W. 48th St.

Present at the CIO Council meeting last night were seven of the 17 newly elected members of the City Council. The seven Councilmen, elected with CIO endorsement and active support, included Michael J. Quill, Independent, and Gertrude Well Klein, ALP, from the Bronx; Stanley Isaacs, Republican, and Benjamin J. Davis, Jr., Communist, from Manhattan; Genevieve Earle, Republican, and Peter V. Cacchi-one, Communist, from Brooklyn; and James A. Phillips, Democrat from Queens.

The CIO's resolution calling on its unions and 500,000 members for a vigorous campaign in support of PR condemned the "vicious" attacks made on PR "by discredited reactionary political hacks in this city and by such newspapers as the New York Times, Journal-American, World-Telegram and New York Post."

The resolution asserts that the "cause of good government" has been greatly advanced by the recent councilmanic elections and points to the 26 per cent registered by candidates endorsed by labor, and the 49 per cent registered by Democrats as evidence of the representative character of the Council. Laborites elected 24 per cent of the Council and Democrats 60 per cent, the declaration notes, adding:

"Vicious attacks on Proportional Representation, completely misrepresenting the reasons for the election of a strong Council minority and distorting the facts, have been launched by discredited reactionary political hacks in this city, and by such newspapers as the New York Times, Journal-American, New York Post and World-Telegram."

While condemning these newspapers, the CIO congratulated the Citizens Union, the League of Women Voters, the Citizens Non-Partisan Committee and other good government forces for their defense of PR.

The hue and cry to abolish PR today because "it allowed three radicals to be elected in a total of seven seats" is part of the same illiberal spirit that drove several Socialists out of the last war out of their elected posts."

The general impression that "radical elements obtained representation out of proportion to the votes cast for their candidates is not borne out by an examination of the result sheets," the Citizens Union secretary asserted. Candidates supported by Communists and the left-wing ALP polled 17 per cent of the first-choice votes in the

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REP. VITO MARCANTONIO

Marcantonio Acts On His FEPC Bill

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Rep. Vito Marcantonio, American Laborite of New York, today filed a petition to discharge the Rules Committee from further consideration of his bill to strengthen the President's Fair Employment Practices Committee and to bring the measure up on the floor.

The Marcantonio bill, HR 1732, is designed to give the FEPC statutory authority so that it cannot be successfully defied by employers or be sidetracked by reactionary government officials.

Marcantonio urged that labor and Negro groups ask their Congressmen to sign discharge petition Number 17 which would bring action on the measure when it is signed by 218 members of the House.

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Southwest Pacific, Friday, Nov. 19 (UP).—Light United States naval forces of the South Pacific Command shelled Buka Island, north of Bougainville in the northern Solomons for 45 minutes early Wednesday without loss, it was announced today.

Front dispatches said the U. S. force surprised the enemy on Buka, the northernmost Solomons outpost and an important link in sea communications from the powerful Rabaul, New Britain, base to Bougainville Island, where American marines hold a west coast beachhead.

Navy Shells Foe On Buka Island

LIBERATORS POUND Targets in Norway

LONDON, Nov. 18 (UP).—Flying through rain and sleet on a round-trip of more than 1,000 miles, U. S. Liberator bombers today attacked Nazi targets in Norway for the second time this week after the RAF battered the Rhineland chemical center of Ludwigshafen last night for the 60th time in the war.

No official details were announced immediately on the Liberator raid. Flying Fortresses participated in Tuesday's attack on Norway which resulted in extensive damage to a large hydro-electric plant and the Germans' main molybdenum mines.

No 'Federations' in Europe, Soviets Say

MOSCOW, Nov. 18 (UP).—The USSR has firmly banned any Federation of small European states which might be used as a "cordon sanitaire" similar to that drawn around the new Soviet state after the last war, it was disclosed today.

Further, the Soviet Union has made it known that she opposes the Federation principle itself until a sufficient time has elapsed after the war for the small states to establish themselves firmly, and she does not believe that Hitler's satellites should then be given equal status with countries which the Nazis have overrun.

Ivestia, the government newspaper, revealed in an editorial that Foreign Commissar Vyacheslav Molotov had outlined the Soviet stand "emphatically" at the recent Moscow conference, and said that Secretary of State Cordell Hull and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden offered no objection.

MAKES STAND CLEAR

Ivestia based its editorial on articles in the British publications the Economist and the New Statesman and Nation, which it said held that the Moscow declaration that Austria would be freed implied that Russia did not object to a central European Federation.

Any such interpretation is "mistaken and irresponsible and does not correspond to reality and reasonableness," Ivestia said.

Molotov, Ivestia said, told the Moscow conferees of his objection in principle to any artificial union of small nations "which would be fraught with most serious consequences not only for those nations but for the future peace of Europe."

Ivestia said that Molotov's view was that the exiled governments of small states were not in sufficiently close touch with their people to insure full expression of popular will on the subject, that even governments formed after the war might lack sufficient authority and stability to commit their people to a Federation, and that only after stabilization would small nations have sufficient confidence in their own independence to start discussing the federation idea.

Two additional objections were cited. First, Ivestia said—apparently reflecting views which Molotov had outlined—Russia considers it unjust that small German satellites should enjoy equal status in any federation.

Such countries as Finland, Hungary and Rumania cannot and must not escape the consequences, even though they are small, of their complicity with Hitler and Mussolini, it was held.

Secondly, Ivestia said: "The Soviet Union—and this must be especially emphasized—firmly rejects any attempts to launch a policy of a 'sanitary cordon' regardless of the form in which it may be masked. It must be recognized that several projects for federation which have emanated recently from the west reeked pungently of the long bankrupt anti-Soviet policy."

The column on IWO affairs "Fraternally Yours" appears on page 5 and will appear on that page hereafter.

Tito Fighting 6 Big Nazi Drives

LONDON, Nov. 18 (UP).—Six German motorized columns were reported closing in on Yugoslav Partisan forces in Yugoslavia tonight in a concerted effort to clear the Dalmatian coast, and Partisan quarters appealed to the Allied navies to evacuate the guerrilla forces so that some day they may spearhead an invasion of the Balkans.

Along a 200-mile front sweeping from the Gorski Kotar, mountainous region southwest of Zagreb, to below Split (Spalato) on the Adriatic Coast German columns were swinging along all available roads and passes to drive the Partisans into the sea or scatter them into the mountains for the winter.

Partisan sources here said it was the enemy's biggest single offensive of the war in that area. The Germans already have captured many coastal islands and the Peloponnes peninsula below Split, and it was possible the Nazis were attempting to catch the Partisans between land forces and amphibious groups based on the captured islands.

In the Gorski Kotar, Partisans occupied a village and killed 74 Germans, and in another district 35 Ustashi (Croat Fascist) troops were killed and 75 captured.

Partisan quarters said a second German column was swinging into the Velebit mountains from Senj, about 25 miles south of Fiume. A third column was attacking from Kralj, 15 miles northeast of Spalato, and around Kila, about 10 miles inland from Spalato, the Germans lost 500 dead in five days' fighting.

Positions along the Lower Pripiet were consolidated, with a number of places occupied today by the Red Army, the war bulletin said, while

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Nye OK's Fascism in Germany After War

(Special to the Daily Worker)

CHICAGO, Nov. 18.—Senator Gerald P. Nye was credited today with the statement that "the German people must be given the right to go back to fascism after the war, if they want it."

The lean, 50-year-old senator, who for 18 years has represented North Dakota in Congress gave a clear picture of his defeatist tactics in a press conference in Chicago.

Nye came to Chicago under the cover of the Republican Party, ostensibly to stop the sentiment for unity to win the war sweeping the Mid-West as the result of the Moscow conference and to rally defeatist elements around the Republican nationalist revival committee which he addressed in Orchestra Hall.

Gov. Dwight Green of Illinois, the rallying point for the defeatists in this area, sent greetings to William J. Grace, head of the Revival Committee, which was read to the 1,300 persons at the meeting. Green's telegram, expressing regret at not being able to attend, marked his first recognition of Grace's organization.

Lieut. Gov. Crows also sent a wire which read: "Keep up the good cause in reviving the creed of 100 per cent Americanism."

In his press conference, Nye dragged out the well-known red-baiting tactics and demonstrated that the red-baiter condemns Communists as a shield to attack all progressive forces.

He said, "The threat of Communism to America would be absent if the Roosevelt administration were eliminated."

He denied that "fascism is essentially militaristic or aggressive," and called for a "revival of the America First Committee if conditions warrant it after the war."

Undue Jitters

By a Veteran Commander

YESTERDAY most newspapers blossomed out with headlines trumpeting the Red Army retreat at Zhitomir. The readers got jittery. Unduly so. It must be remembered that ever since July 5, 1942, when the German grand plan of a breakthrough to the east of Moscow was frustrated at Voronezh, the German High Command switched its main effort to the south and began to seek a decision south of the line Kursk-Voronezh.

On the War Fronts

In conformity with these plans, the heaviest German concentrations in men, materials, stores, etc., were made in the south, with the rear bases concentrated in the Bend of the Dnieper, under the protection of the great river.

Ever since the Soviet offensive began in July of this year, the Soviet High Command has been striving to cut off the German southern groupings by a series of thrusts aimed from the northeast to the southwest. Great wedges were being pushed, so to say, over the heads of the German southern armies with the object of driving these wedges down behind the enemy's back, in the general direction of the Black Sea. Naturally, the Germans concentrated their main counter-offensive efforts on keeping these wedges from crashing southward and cutting them off.

Such was the case southwest of Kharkov in early September when the Red Army was already 100 miles to the west of the point where the Germans were resisting. Then, at Poltava, the Germans were fighting back in late September when the Red Army was already 150 miles to the west, and nearing Kiev. The same pictures could be observed at Krivoi Rog.

Now it is being repeated at Zhitomir and Korostyshev. There is nothing to be alarmed about. The counter-blow at Zhitomir was bound to come and ground was given just as it was given at Krivoi Rog, at Poltava and southwest of Kharkov in the region of Merefa-Valki-Vodolaga.

Meanwhile the Red Army has edged up close to Korosten and to Ovruch. Rechitsa has been virtually encircled and Gomel is being increasingly isolated.

In the bend of the Dnieper, the great pocket northwest of the line Krivoi Rog-Nikopol is gradually diminishing. It is to be expected that here the Germans who have been fighting hard at Krivoi Rog since the last days of October, just to hold the mouth of the pocket open, have evacuated most of their heavy stuff from the pocket.

The counterblow at Zhitomir is designed to permit them to do the same thing in a much greater area, i.e., in the entire loop of the Dnieper, east of the line Zhitomir-Odessa.

It would be gratifying to annihilate all the Germans in that area. However, prying them loose and ejecting them is not bad, either.

No important changes have occurred on the other war fronts in the last twenty-four hours.

(Note: Esso is offering a pretty good map of the world fronts. The map of the Soviet Union, although not detailed, is very accurate and gives all points of real importance. You can get it at your Esso dealer's.)

Council of Churches Hails Moscow Pact

(Daily Worker Foreign Department)

Christian people in the United States "can be grateful that their Government has cooperated with the Governments of Great Britain, Russia and China" in the drawing up of the Moscow Declaration, the Federal Council of Churches declared Wednesday.

As stated by John Foster Dulles, chairman of the Federal Council's Commission on a Just and Durable Peace, the Moscow Declaration is "a notable step" toward realizing international order and peace, and is "a great development from the Atlantic Charter."

Mr. Dulles' analysis of the Moscow decisions was approved by the executive committee of the Federal Council of Churches. The Federal Council last March drew up a set of principles of international friendship which it called the "Six Pillars of Peace," and it was on the basis of these principles that the Federal Council's approval was given.

"CAN BE GRATEFUL"

"The Christian forces of this country," Mr. Dulles said, "can be grateful that their Government has cooperated with the Governments of Great Britain, Russia and China to make a sound beginning for world order."

"We can legitimately feel that we have done much to create here a public opinion that has made this possible. We must not, however, be complacent or relax our efforts. To move words into functioning institutions infused with the spirit of Christian fellowship remains a political and spiritual task of immense proportions."

The Federal Council statement took occasion to observe that the Moscow decisions did not take up such questions as the colonies, referring perhaps to India, Puerto

Nazis Halt War Projects In Norway

STOCKHOLM, Nov. 18 (IGN).—

The Germans have discontinued the work of expanding war industries in occupied Norway, information from Norway reveals.

For example, it is reported in a Norwegian underground paper that the Germans had intended to increase the capacity of a hydro-electric station to 200,000 kilowatts and to add an aluminum works to the plant. Building material was assembled, and work started.

Then suddenly the work stopped. Nothing has been done since. A new hydro-electric station was to be built at Osa, in Hardanger, but work there has also ceased completely.

Near Odda, the Germans had started the expansion of the Trysne

South Slavs in U.S. Ask Immediate Aid to Tito

Adamic United Committee Hails Moscow Conference

(Special to the Daily Worker)

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Nov. 18.—Lend-lease aid to the Yugoslav Peoples Army and diplomatic recognition of the Partisan civil administration in Yugoslavia were demanded by the United Committee of South-Slavic Americans in a public statement here last week-end.

At the same time this influential committee, headed by the noted writer, Louis Adamic, pledged "full support" to the decisions of the recent Moscow Conference.

"The United Committee of South-Slavic Americans wholeheartedly greets the historic declarations of the Moscow Conference," the statement, adopted Nov. 13 in a meeting at Hotel Fort Pitt, declared, and added:

"On behalf of the majority of more than one million Americans of Croatian, Serbian, Slovenian, Bulgarian and Macedonian descent, the committee pledges to our Commander-in-Chief, as well as the Secretary of State, full support in the development of a foreign policy based on the Moscow declarations."

URGENT TITO RECOGNIZED The statement noted, however, that the Moscow Conference decisions require a re-examination of American foreign policy, "including our foreign policy toward Yugoslavia."

"For the past two years," the committee's statement said, "the Peoples Liberation Army under General Tito has been, next to the Russian Army, our most effective ally on the Continent of Europe."

Despite this fact, the statement says, United States foreign policy has been "to ignore this effective ally." As a matter of fact, the statement continues, "in practice, we have supported the Mikhalovich Chetniks in Yugoslavia," who are fighting against the Partisans and collaborating with the Germans.

United States policy has been to give war planes to the Yugoslav Government-in-Exile which supports Mikhalovich, to permit collection of funds for the Chetniks, to invite Mikhalovich supporters to speak in army camps.

The United Committee of South-Slavic Americans urges a reversal of this policy, especially since the Moscow decisions cannot be carried out by ignoring the Partisans and supporting Mikhalovich.

SUBMIT POLICY TO AS Practical steps to implement the Moscow Conference decisions would, the statement says, include the following:

"Immediate lend-lease aid to the Partisans; acceptance of representatives of the fighting forces of Yugoslavia into the Inter-Allied Commission on Italy and the European Advisory Committee in London; bar from all Yugoslav sections of Inter-Allied Conferences Mikhalovich supporters; investigate the pro-fascist Serb National Defense; include the Partisans in the United Yugoslav War Relief Fund; allow a delegation of Yugoslav-Americans to visit the liberated territory in Yugoslavia as soon as possible; acquit the American people more fully with the achievements of the National Liberation Front in Yugoslavia, both on the field of battle and in establishing democracy."

In an interview with the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, Mr. Adamic, the committee's chairman, an American citizen who was born in Yugoslavia, declared he did not want to see King Peter back in power.

"I would rather see a people's government," he said and added, "but I want to see an election. I would like it to be supervised by the armies of the United States, Russia and Britain—so it will be honest, fair and neutral."

factory; in Eijthrem, they had begun work on an aluminum plant; and in Rogaland, still another hydro-electric station was going up.

All construction work on these projects is now as dead as a door nail, perhaps because the German occupation authorities are losing their optimism over the probable results of the war.

British Union Conference Upholds No-Strike Policy

(Cable to Allied Labor News)

LONDON, Nov. 18.—At a national emergency conference held here last week, delegates representing more than 900,000 members of the Amalgamated Engineering Union condemned the leaders of the recent strike of Barrow machinists for playing "provincial politics" and unanimously endorsed the AEU executive board's no-strike policy.

At the same time the 2-day conference, biggest held by the AEU in twenty-one years, launched a drive for a general wage increase throughout the engineering industry and called upon the government to prosecute inefficient and anti-labor employers.

Warning that "feudal firms" such as Vickers-Armstrong (employer concerned in the Barrow strike) are deliberately increasing



LOUIS ADAMIC

Pact Speeds Victory, Says Hull in Report

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tions strove to safeguard their security or to promote their interests," he solemnly assured.

The first Cabinet member ever to address a joint session, he was given a hero's welcome as he strode into the House chamber where he once served as a Tennessee representative.

OUTLINES CONFERENCE Hull, his slow and solemn presentation repeatedly interrupted by applause, outlined the origin, purposes, problems and achievements of the Moscow Conference.

He said:

1. Never was there greater determination on the part of all the participants "to move forward in a spirit of mutual understanding and confidence."

2. Important agreements were reached "but there were no secret agreements, and none was suggested."

3. The main point of the Four Power Declaration—"the principle of sovereign equality of all peace-loving states, irrespective of size and strength, as partners in a future system of general security will be the foundation stone upon which the future international organization will be constructed."

4. The basic policy of international cooperation for peace and security must be carried forward "in the principles and spirit of the Atlantic Charter and the Declaration by United Nations."

5. There were problems—such as boundary questions—"which must, by their very nature, be left in abeyance until the termination of hostilities."

6. The supremely important fact is that the conference revitalized and gave practical expression to "the whole spirit of international cooperation; now and after the war," thus launching a "forward movement which, I am firmly convinced, will steadily extend in scope and effectiveness."

7. Only by carrying forward a program of international cooperation "can we expect, in the long range of the future, to avoid becoming victims of destructive forces of international anarchy which, in the absence of organized international relations will rule the world."

8. The conference gave preliminary attention to problems relating to the transition from war to peace and there was a "fruitful exchange of views on such questions as the treatment of Germany and its satellites."

Soviets Take Korosten and Rechitsa

(Continued from Page 1)

in the Dnieper Bend, southwest of Dnepropetrovsk, Soviet positions were improved.

Stalin, in his Order of the Day announcing the fall of Rechitsa, disclosed that Gen. Konstantin K. Rokossovsky, hero of Stalingrad and one of the ace generals of the Red Army, has assumed command on that front.

Previous dispatches had credited Gen. Markian M. Popov with leadership of the Central Front drive, but Stalin addressed his Order of the Day to Rokossovsky, who had led the preliminary phases of the assault on Kiev before yielding his post to Vatutin.

In a three-day campaign, the Order of the Day said, Rokossovsky's forces battled through fierce opposition to take Rechitsa, a town of 21,000 persons and an important freight depot for Dnieper River traffic.

The capture of Rechitsa enhanced the encirclement danger for the Germans at Gomel and put the Soviets within 23 miles of the only remaining rail escape—the line running northwestward to Minsk.

Wanna Tune Out Carol? Call WABC

Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. yesterday announced his resignation from the Russell Birdwell publicity outfit, currently engaged by Ex-King Carol of Rumania to dry-clean his pro-Hitler wardrobe.

Vanderbilt started handling the sticks for the Carol publicity drum shortly after becoming a regular columnist on the N. Y. Post, last August 14th.

But the contradictions were too obvious. Even for Cornelius Junior. A guy can't be openly affiliated with Carol and still expect people to swallow his column appearing in the Post.

So Vanderbilt was comely quoted: "I am happy to say that I am now free to devote all of my time to journalism—my first love."

Carol is quite cocky about his chances of gaining entry into this country, as his contract with Russell Birdwell and Associates evidences. Hitler's ex-buddy has already kicked in ten grand to the high-pressure publicity firm to function as "public relations representatives to present his (Carol's) views and ideas, all democratic and on the side of the Allies, to the recognized and established press and radio channels of the United States."

The total fee charged by Birdwell

is \$35,000. But Carol doesn't have that much money on hand, so he's in hook to Birdwell and Associates for \$25,000.

Twenty-five grand. A mere pittance. For if Birdwell does his job well, Carol's in a good spot to lay his hands on the \$80,000,000 wad of frozen Rumanian funds lying in the U. S. A.

And up to now, Birdwell's been coming through for his boss. Carol is busily spraying his throat in Mexico City, tuning up for his scheduled broadcast via WABC's

"Report to the Nation" program next Tuesday night at 9:30 P. M. Public sentiment forced Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr. to throw in the towel. CBS can be embarrassed much in the same fashion.

Let Paul W. Kesten, executive vice-president of CBS hear from the vast radio audience his network speaks to. Kesten's phone number is Wickersham 2-2000.

And if Carol's speech isn't shelved, just try twisting your dial next Tuesday night at 9:30. Fibber McGee and Molly are much funnier.

Christmas Time is Music Time... Pure

COLUMBIA RECORDS

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their desolated homes—clothing, medicine, and countless other materials are needed, to help these valiant people who are too busy fighting the enemy to be able to concern themselves with the basic necessities of life.

are as large as the entire U. S. east of the Mississippi. Today, the Red Army is driving the foe back on all fronts. Thousands of cities, towns, and villages have been recaptured by them. In order to rebuild these torn cities which were left in shambles by the foe, and to rehabilitate the homeless civilians now returning to

This concern, then, falls upon the shoulders of "Russian War Relief"—one of the twenty-six relief agencies within the National War Fund, which is now carrying out a broad campaign to collect \$17,000,000 in New York—under the motto, "all for one—once a year." Everything is shipped on Soviet boats under Soviet expense.



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AYD Launches Drive on Delinquency

War Service Aid, Wide Recreation Plan Prepared

An extensive program to combat juvenile delinquency by developing greater youth participation in war service work and in self-organized recreational and extra-school activities was inaugurated yesterday by the newly constituted American Youth for Democracy (AYD).

The program is part of a national War Mobilization Campaign, which also includes programs aimed at abolishing discrimination in the Armed Forces and lowering the voting age to 18 years. Outlined by AYD's national executive board, it will be put into practice by 15 state and regional committees, and their affiliated clubs during the period from Nov. 18 to Dec. 22.

"Juvenile delinquency actually affects only a very small number of young people," read AYD's program, "but the problems revealed by its growth are the concern of all youth."

"This program therefore attempts to present youth's own answer to youth's problems" by mobilizing them for war activity and by helping them fill their social, cultural and recreational needs.

WAR SERVICE AIDS

Specific war service objectives of AYD's program include: mailing 5,000 Christmas gifts to men and women in the services before Dec. 25; the collection of 100,000 books for the Armed Forces and the merchant marine between Jan. 1 and Feb. 22; the contribution of 5,000 pints of blood to the Red Cross before Feb. 22; and intensive activity to help promote the Junior Citizens Corps of the OGD and the High School Victory Corps program.

To help supply proper cultural and recreational facilities, AYD clubs will be built as "live community centers" serving the needs of youth. Sports and cultural activities, highlighted by basketball and bowling competitions and cultural festivals, will be featured. Forums, discussions and debates will be arranged as part of an educational program around the important issues of the day.

Specific attention is focused in the anti-juvenile delinquency campaign on the necessity for "exposing fifth column elements who are promoting juvenile participation in anti-Negro and anti-Semitic actions." Inter-racial activity, education and understanding will keynote this work.

In cooperation with organized labor, American Youth for Democracy intends to help evolve statewide and local "combined work and study" programs for high school youth who have entered industry. It will campaign as well to uphold state and federal regulations governing the employment of minors and to establish all necessary safeguards for preserving the health and moral well-being of young workers through necessary state legislation.

While projecting this program for members and clubs of its own organizations, AYD offers its full cooperation to the Associated Youth Serving Organizations and to all youth, labor, civic and social welfare organizations interested in youth welfare.

During the course of the War Mobilization Campaign, American Youth for Democracy aims to enroll 30,000 young people as charter members, and as a positive affirmation of youth's willingness to tackle its own problems.

Save Paper!
Place a standing order at your newsstand today.

Unions Top 2 Million Mark In City War Fund Drive

New York City has raised \$10,000 of its \$17,000,000 National War Fund goal and CIO and AFL together have contributed more than \$2,000,000 of the fund received so far.

This was disclosed yesterday at a report luncheon at the Hotel Commodore where representatives of the many cooperating organizations joined in raising money for war relief, aiding American and all United Nations forces.

Saul Mills, secretary-treasurer of the Greater New York Industrial Union Council and secretary of the CIO Section of the New York Labor War Chest, announced that CIO members in New York City have raised more than a million dollars for war and community relief.

Joseph Tobin, assistant executive director of the AFL section of the Labor War Chest, told the diners that as of Nov. 4, the AFL had on hand \$1,013,453.

How Subsidies Protect Your Pocketbook

WHY IS THE FIGHT FOR SUBSIDIES SO IMPORTANT?

The widespread use of production subsidies is the heart of the Administration program for price control and increased food output. The highly organized fight against subsidies has the double-edged purpose of discrediting the Administration's policies for anti-FDR political purposes.

WHO IS AGAINST SUBSIDIES?

Nationally, four main groups oppose subsidies. They are: The National Association of Manufacturers, the "farm bloc" in Congress, the U. S. Chamber of Commerce and the Hoover wing of the Republican Party. An important multiplicity for all of these is Frank Gannett's "Committee for Constitutional Government." (Gannett is the man who has been trying to stop the sale of "Under Cover" because it exposed the fascist nature of

this committee.) At Chicago on Sept. 17, 1943, Gannett called an anti-subsidy conference which adopted Hoover's "one food agency" program, thus trying to "eliminate" OPA. The COG distributes the NAM economist Willford King's "Are Subsidies Necessary?" Associated with Gannett in COG are Edward Rumley who served a prison term as a German agent; America First leader Samuel Pettengill; and Hitler-praiser Edward Burke, head of the southern coal operators.

WHAT ARE PRODUCTION SUBSIDIES?

They are money paid by the government to a food grower, food processors and manufacturers to make up the difference between price ceilings on the finished product and production costs. Subsidies not only protect the consumer against high prices, but also stimulate a full production by guaranteeing that the producer will not have to sell at a loss. This applies to farmers as well as to other food producers and manufacturers. The Congressional Committee for the Protection of the Con-

sumers ("Fighting Sixty" Congressmen), stated at the close of the last session of Congress: "In no instance should the effect of the roll-back be that of lowering the price to any farmer or of cutting the income of any farmer." They pointed out that through a program of subsidies farmer could increase their income through increased production.

WHAT SUBSIDIES WILL ACCOMPLISH:

1. By stopping a breakthrough in prices at one place, subsidies will prevent a break-through at many other places. Thus, if the government keeps food prices down, it will be impossible for the manufacturers of clothing and other articles, as well as the landlords, to claim that they need higher prices and higher rents.
2. Subsidies will make it possible to roll back prices, thus reducing the cost of living and undermining the demagogic attempts of the opponents of subsidies to turn labor and the farmers against the Administration.

Marines Land at Bougainville



The start of the beach attack at one point of Bougainville is shown above, as U. S. Marines pile ashore to tackle the defending Japanese troops.

Fought in Sicily, Hits Attacks on 'Mission'

By Eva Lapin

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, D. C., Nov. 18.—Staff Sergeant Phil Stern, who has just spent a year and a half fighting the Nazis abroad, and is now recuperating from wounds in an Army hospital, wrote Senator Sheridan Downey a simple letter the other day.

"It seems incredible that anyone here in the United States of America would use Nazi ammunition against an ally," Stern wrote the Senator.

What he was referring to was the same campaign of hatred against the film, *Mission to Moscow*, by certain forces in America which he found in a German newspaper taken from a dead Nazi.

Here is what Sergeant Stern wanted to get off his chest: "I'm sore as hell to find many American newspapers and people swatting at *Mission to Moscow* in the same words and phrases used by that damned Nazi *Wehrmacht* newspaper I picked up outside of Comiso Airport."

Senator Downey, in placing Stern's letter in the Congressional Record, stated he could "well understand and sympathize with the concern Sergeant Stern expressed in his letter to me as he read the same attacks in the newspapers of the United States upon the film made from the book as he discovered in the German newspapers taken from the body of a dead German soldier."

SHRAPNEL WOUND

Here's how Stern, who received shrapnel in both legs and machine-gun slugs in his neck and wrist in the battle of El Guettar in Africa, came into possession of the Nazi newspaper in Sicily:

"We were ordered to set up our anti-tank guns on the fringes of Comiso Airport. Hopped into our half-track and headed for the Nazi airfield. Half way there snipers opened up on us. All of us jumped off the vehicle, crawled on our stomachs toward an old house which lodged the snipers."

"After a half hour of painstaking maneuvers we finally shot up a three Nazis in the house. One of the Germans apparently had fought in Russia and in his pocket was a Nazi map of Russia. Also he had a Nazi newspaper, 'Eagle in the South.' The unusual angle is that this sheet contained a blistering attack on the film *Mission to Moscow*."

Stern sent along a translation of the paper which called the film, based on Joseph E. Davies' book, "one of the worst pieces of agitation about bolshevism which Hollywood has ever created."

The German newspaper claimed that the motion picture showed "the

(Continued from Page 1)

campaigns, or the fight for the Danube Bend," Patton said.

"The fight must be won. Those responsible for getting war food production and distribution at stable prices, with fair returns to farm producers, must have clear authority to use selective subsidies whenever necessary."

Patton's letter was considered extremely significant because it was an effort to prevent the farm bloc leaders in Congress from driving a wedge between farmers and city workers on the issue of subsidies. Rep. Henry Steagall, chairman of the House Banking and Currency Committee, who is the leader of the anti-subsidy forces, said that "the people in my part of the country will be told to pay" but wouldn't gain anything from subsidies. Steagall professed to speak as a friend of the farmers, but he is known as a wealthy lawyer and estate owner with fox hunting his favorite hobby. He keeps a large kennel of fox hounds at his estate in Ozark, Ala.

Boston C. P. Says Issue Is Anti-Semitism, Not Timilty

(Special to the Daily Worker)

BOSTON, Nov. 18.—The stamping out of anti-Semitism is the issue here, not the question of who shall be Police Commissioner, said Otis J. Hood, Massachusetts State Chairman of the Communist Party, in a letter sent to Governor Leverett Saltonstall yesterday.

"Public discussion on the question of the reappointment or non-reappointment of Police Commissioner Timilty has tended to divert attention from the fight to stamp out anti-Semitic and anti-Negro propaganda in Boston, the letter stated."

"I urge," Mr. Hood wrote, "that you disregard the demonstrations of pressure groups supporting or objecting to the re-appointment of the present Commissioner. Be as resolute in the selection of a Commissioner as you would have that Commissioner be in the 'best possible performance of his duty.'"

The Communist leader commended the qualifications for Police Commissioner recommended by the Massachusetts state CIO. He urged as an "absolute minimum" the following qualifications:

- (1) The Commissioner must have a record of support for the war effort as uncompromising as that of the Governor himself.
- (2) He must be free from race prejudice, and ruthless in combat-

Gov't Broadens Liquor Probe

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (UP).—Assistant Attorney General Wendell Berge, chief of the Justice Department's Anti-Trust Division, said today that the Department's investigation of the financial setups of liquor firms has been broadened to cover virtually all phases of industry activity, including price fixing.

Berge's announcement of the sweeping inquiry came as a special Senate committee began inquiring into liquor shortages, planning to recommend corrective legislation within two months.

"I cannot say at this time," Berge said, "to what extent the evidence will support the strong suspicions of monopolistic practices and the strong suspicions of a move to control the market."

"I sincerely hope that you can use this incident to assist Russian soldiers who are stopping the same shrapnel, the same bullets, and the same boozy traps used against Pvt. Johnny Smith in Italy," Stern wound up his courageous letter.

Murray Warns GOP Against Subsidy Ban

(Continued from Page 1)

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British Advance Two Miles in Italy Mud

ALLIED HEADQUARTERS, Algiers, Nov. 18 (UP).—Breaking up a counter-attack before the Nazis could get started, British troops have advanced two miles through the mud and rain of eastern Italy while American bombers have pounded airfields around Athens for the third time in 48 hours in support of the Aegean campaign, it was announced today.

Fighting a ghostly war in the mist-shrouded western Italian sector, the Fifth Army exchanged pa-

trol sallies with the Germans and enemy big guns boomed blindly, without benefit of observation, in an effort to smash Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark's offensive plans.

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Thomas Charges Radio Gags Labor

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)
WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—UAW President R. J. Thomas appeared before the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee studying the Wheeler-White bill to weaken the Federal Communications Commission today to demand more time for labor on the air.

The Wheeler bill, S. 814, would reorganize the FCC in such a manner as to undermine the authority of James L. Fly, commission chairman, and split the agency into two sections.

Indicating that he was not present to urge more freedom from FCC as radio industry spokesmen had done and praising Fly for his attitude, Thomas demanded "greater freedom" for labor on the networks.

The UAW president recited a number of specific examples where locals had been denied time to answer labor-baiting attacks by industry and commentators like Fulton Lewis, Jr.

Asking for an investigation of networks bias and gags against trade unions, Thomas declared "that the National Association of Broadcasters code must go" and "labor and other groups must be guaranteed access to the radio of this country, be legislation, if necessary."

Six Unions Meet With Murray

(Daily Worker Washington Bureau)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—Leaders of six national white-collar unions in a conference with CIO President Philip Murray today discussed strategy on a campaign to obtain wage adjustments and to talk the drive of the New York Times to drive a wedge between white collar and industrial workers.

The heads of the white collar unions present decided on another meeting in the near future to map a definite statement of CIO policy.

Unions represented at the meeting included the United Office and Professional Workers, State, County and Municipal Workers, United Federal Workers, American Newspaper Guild, United Wholesale and Retail Workers and Federation of Architects, Engineers and Technicians.

UAW Anti-Incentive Stand Shelved at Republic

UAW Wins Poll At Bronx Diesel War Plant

The CIO United Automobile Workers has been named sole bargaining agent for 500 workers at the Rogers Diesel & Aircraft Corp., Bronx war plant, as the result of a National Labor Relations Board election. The union's Amalgamated Local 259 won out despite an anti-labor campaign which flooded workers with individual letters from the employer and from foremen and their spokesmen.

Alan Torchin, union secretary-treasurer, who said that negotiations would open shortly on an agreement, said the victory would signalize the opening of a campaign to organize all Diesel engine workers in New York.

Sam Zakman and Leo Bernstein, organizers, said that the election was won because the program that was presented was geared to achievement of all-out production for the war as well as improving wages and working conditions and establishing satisfactory grievance machinery.

The same local won an election by unanimous vote under NLRB auspices recently at the National Truck Leasing Co. Negotiations are now under way for a contract, according to Lewis S. James, president.

Mayor Backs Parley of German Americans

Mayor LaGuardia has endorsed the conference of German-American Trade Unionists which will be held tomorrow (Saturday) in Transport Hall, Michael J. Obermeier and Gustav Faber, co-chairmen, announced yesterday.

The Mayor sent a letter to the committee extending his best wishes for the conference's success, asserting that "labor has as great a stake in Germany as anyone."

Earlier, Wendell Willkie and many other prominent individuals also gave their endorsement to the meeting which will center on the question of Germany's future and what unionists of German extraction can do now to speed victory and the end of Nazism.

Mr. Faber, treasurer of the CIO Transport Workers Union, will make the main report. Speakers will include Councilman-elect Michael J. Quill, Victor Ridder, publisher of the Staats-Zeitung, German daily newspaper; Councilman A. Clayton Powell, and Max Kloppe, international representative of the Bakery & Confectionery Workers Union.

Joseph Salerno, president of the Massachusetts CIO, sent a letter of greeting to the conference, stressing the value of an exchange of views among fighters against fascism in all movements.

"In the past," wrote Mr. Salerno, a leader in the Italian-American movement, "the dictators of Germany and Italy have met to conspire against the peace of the world and the liberty of the common people."

"Today, tomorrow and the days to come, the leaders of the common people of Italy, Germany and other oppressed people will meet to free the world of Hitler, Mussolini, Franco and the rest of the gang of criminals. The alliance of the future will be the alliance of people and not of rulers."

The conference will start at 2:30 P. M. Many unions are sending delegates and observers and a number of organizations other than labor groups are also arranging to send representatives. Transport Hall is at 133 W. 64th St.

FDR Orders Strikers Back

(Special to the Daily Worker)

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18.—President Roosevelt today directed striking members of the Independent National Association of Leather Workers in the Salem-Peabody area to "return to work at once."

The President's telegram was addressed to Joseph Harrington, attorney for the union and well known for his activity in the America First movement and to James Dunn, another leader. Both are leaders of an opposition group that seeks to disrupt the International Fur and Leather Workers (CIO) holder of the contracts. The plants are producing urgently needed leggings for armed forces at Alaska.

"Your nation is at war," the President wired. "These strikes are inexcusable and constitute a defiance of the War Labor Board, a challenge to government by law and a blow against the effective prosecution of the war. They are a violation of labor's no-strike pledge."

B'klyn Groups Meet on Anti-Negro Smears

Thirty representatives of Brooklyn church, civic and union organizations met last night at the Carlton Ave. YMCA, 405 Carlton Ave., in the Bedford-Stuyvesant section of Brooklyn, to discuss and consider action on the current Negro-baiting campaign in the press.

The meeting was called by Herbert T. Miller, executive secretary of the Carlton Ave. YMCA.

Among well-known Brooklyn leaders present at the meeting were Councilman Peter V. Cacchione, Brooklyn Communist leader; Ada B. Jackson, a leader in the Parents' Teachers Association; Joseph Dermer, Community Council leader, and others.

After a lengthy discussion those present at the meeting set up a committee of six members to: 1) make a study of the allegations and presentments of the Kings County Grand Jury, 2) to make concrete suggestions for action by the Bedford-Stuyvesant community and the public authorities for improving conditions in the section.

The committee was instructed to report back within 15 days.

Meanwhile Police Commissioner Lewis J. Valentine announced at City Hall that he would be ready to report the results of his survey of the Bedford-Stuyvesant neighborhood on Saturday.

Mayor Tells Custodians to Stay At Job

Mayor LaGuardia told city school custodians yesterday that the administration's plan to adjust their wage scales would be halted until the AFL locals call their threat to strike.

"For many weeks the Department of Education has been considering salary schedules in the custodial force," the Mayor said when he advised the custodians that he planned to strike. "They have been negotiating with representatives of employees and AFL locals. The matter reached a point where it came to me for budgetary decision."

The John L. Lewis-led District 50 of the United Mine Workers yesterday threatened to strike the city's 800 public schools by cutting off heat and halting all cleaning. Leon Zwicker, regional director of the union, said the War Labor Board was warned Oct. 16 of the impending strike action and that the 30-day cool-off period had expired.

He said that a strike would be called first at James Monroe High School, Boynton Ave. and East 172nd Street, Bronx, but the custodial staff continued working yesterday.

James V. King, New York president of the State, County and Municipal Workers, CIO, condemned District 50's strike call and it was "just the latest example of John L. Lewis' flouting labor's no-strike pledge."

The timely action of the union's organizers gave the organizing drive new impetus. The spirit among the workers is clear evidence of that. The common opinion now is that Republic will go UAW for the very maneuvers of the company reveal the part the union's drive has had in advancing their interest. A victory at Republic will go a long way in influencing the workers of the larger Grumman company, too. But the decisive factor is the union's leadership in the fight for real incentive plan in place of the phony one.

The experience at Farmingdale recalls the warning at the Buffalo convention from Vice-President Richard T. Frankenstein, in charge of aircraft, and others, that a ban on incentives would shut the door to organization of many aircraft plants. He pleaded for a policy of autonomy to locals on the issue.

Step Had to Be Taken To Organize Plant

When the recent convention of the United Automobile Workers adjourned at Buffalo many delegates remarked that the vote for a resolution banning incentive pay did not settle the issue.

This story of the situation at Republic Aircraft, Farmingdale, L. I., where the UAW has been waging an organizing drive for many months, is proof that the issue is far from settled.

The union has been forced to shelve the convention resolution or face the prospect of seeing months of organizing effort fade away. Now it is a race between the company's effort to introduce a phony incentive plan and the union's effort to obtain a collective bargaining election.

Last Tuesday, at long last, the National Labor Relations Board held the first hearing and received pledge cards from over a third of Republic's 15,000 workers. The fruits of long and hard organizing work. The company is stalling, taking its time on coming to a conclusion, because pending with the War Labor Board at Washington is its application for its so-called incentive plan. Company president Alfred Marchev apparently feels that with an incentive plan, his chances in an election would be stronger. The union, in the meantime, has wired the WLB a request to be accorded a hearing on the "incentive" scheme, too.

GRUMMAN SCHEME HIT
It all started in the first week in October when nearby Grumman Aircraft, where there is no union, announced that it obtained a WLB OK for an incentive plan which pays workers a five percent increase in pay for a ten percent rise in production. This translates to a 40 percent pay boost for a 100 percent rise on output.

Upon announcement, the Grumman scheme was sharply denounced by representatives of labor, especially by the UAW, since, in effect, it is far more an incentive to profits than to production and higher earnings. Approval was given, however, in line with the usual procedure when workers in the shop show no organized opposition to a proposal. Otherwise the WLB gives no approval for incentive schemes unless they are jointly approved by the employer and union.

A week later, President Marchev posted a notice on Republic's bulletin boards announcing that he, too, applied for approval of an incentive plan patterned after Grumman's. The notice created a flurry of approving excitement among the workers because, with all its weaknesses, the plan promised an opportunity for some extra earnings that they have long wanted. Volunteer organizers in the shop, interviewed by the Daily Worker, say that in the days that followed interest in the UAW's drive slackened considerably and rumors flew thick and fast that within a week or two the bonus will go into effect.

Marchev found it necessary to send a letter to every employee warning against all rumors and giving assurance that when the WLB's approval arrives, he will inform them. He also informed the workers that the company requested approval of a 10-cent rise in "rate ranges" which would improve some basic scales.

FACED WITH PROBLEMS
Until that time the principal campaign approach of the UAW was on a demand for a 10-cent raise, improvements in classifications and equal pay for equal work. The company's maneuver posed a problem for the union. It seemed inevitable that applying the convention's resolution on incentives would spell finish to the organizing drive at least for the present.

Forced to recognize realities, a meeting of UAW Republic organizers met and decided to fight it out with the company on the basis of incentives. An issue of the "Long Island Aircrafter," the UAW's paper in the plant, came out with a headline reading:

"Workers Demand—100 per cent for 100 per cent. New bonus slogan adopted by organizing committee."

Then followed an explanation of the union's fight for an incentive scheme under which the increased pay would be in exact proportion to increased production. Also the workers have been told of the importance of protective measures for such a bonus that only union representation could give.

The timely action of the union's organizers gave the organizing drive new impetus. The spirit among the workers is clear evidence of that. The common opinion now is that Republic will go UAW for the very maneuvers of the company reveal the part the union's drive has had in advancing their interest. A victory at Republic will go a long way in influencing the workers of the larger Grumman company, too. But the decisive factor is the union's leadership in the fight for real incentive plan in place of the phony one.

The experience at Farmingdale recalls the warning at the Buffalo convention from Vice-President Richard T. Frankenstein, in charge of aircraft, and others, that a ban on incentives would shut the door to organization of many aircraft plants. He pleaded for a policy of autonomy to locals on the issue.

ALP Health Council Holds Parley Today

The Health Council of the American Labor Party will hold a wartime conference on labor health security at the Hotel McAlpin today, Friday, to further President Roosevelt's win-the-war policies as an assurance of post-war Social Security. At the same time, the Health Council will enlist the support of professionals and union members in their program of Health Security for labor under a tax-maintained national system.

The health council was founded in 1936 by physicians, dentists and professionals in allied fields, who felt themselves first, as an integral part of the labor movement and second, as professionals who can approach the problems of health with the eye of a consumer and the insight of a doctor.

Actively participating at the meeting will be spokesmen of our great allies: Dr. George F. McCleary for England; Dr. Vladimir V. Lebedenko for Russia, and Dr. David S. K. Dai for China.

Sen. Clyde M. Reed, R., Kan., said that unless Congress approves the resolution and thus validates the agreement the workers will endorse a strike and President Roosevelt will be compelled to take over the railroads to prevent interruption of war traffic.

Senate Group OK's Truman Resolution

WASHINGTON, Nov. 18 (UP).—The Truman resolution to legalize an emergency board's eight-cent-an-hour wage increase for 1,000,000 non-operating railway employees was approved today by a Senate Interstate Commerce subcommittee.

Approval came in the face of a warning by Stabilization Director Fred M. Vinson that enforcement of the award would wreck the little steel wage ceiling formula. He vetoed the original grant and later approved a substitute wage schedule providing graduated increases from four to 10 cents an hour.

The non-operating unions termed the decision wholly unsatisfactory. They and the operating brotherhoods are taking a strike vote and reportedly are almost 100 per cent in favor of a walkout.

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OPA Nabs 414 Violators

A survey of Manhattan's 2,308 retail grocery and delicatessen stores, conducted by the price panels of the borough's three rationing boards, disclosed that 414 stores were selling one or more common food items above ceiling prices, Joseph Kraemer, New York County rationing administrator, announced yesterday.

Sen. Clyde M. Reed, R., Kan., said that unless Congress approves the resolution and thus validates the agreement the workers will endorse a strike and President Roosevelt will be compelled to take over the railroads to prevent interruption of war traffic.

Marian Anderson Married in July

(By United Press)
Marian Anderson, Negro contralto, and Orpheus H. Fisher, New York Negro architect, were married July 17 at Bethel, Conn. It was the first marriage for both. They will make their residence in Mill Plain, Conn.

WANT-ADS

Rates per word (Minimum 10 words)
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2 times 35
3 times 45
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Trying to Kid Him



Tribune Forum

THE Herald Tribune Forum served as still another powerful demonstration in support of the Moscow agreements and of our own strengthened foreign policy. With the exception of Governor Dewey, whose speech stuck out like a sore thumb, the leading participants agreed that the Moscow Pacts serve as a solid base for victory and for securing a stable peace. The messages of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Eden established the essential unity which exists on this point between leading sectors of public opinion and the governments. The support of the most popular anti-fascist sectors was voiced by Paul Robeson.

The outstanding dissenting vote of Dewey, cast with his usual evasiveness, was effectively countered by Wendell Willkie and Henry A. Wallace. Willkie's speech was a repudiation not only of the open defeatist-appeasement forces which are so strongly represented in the Republican Party, but also of leaders like Dewey and Hoover who by their smooth platitudes seek to hide from the people their opposition to the Pacts of Moscow.

There can be no essential disagreement with Willkie's contentions that the Moscow conference must serve as a base for further building, that our State Department policies with respect to Italy, France and Spain must be brought into line with the tripartite declarations that we must work with the anti-fascist forces in Europe, and that the colonial peoples must be assured their freedom. Nor does Willkie divert from the Four-Nation Pact when he says that the smaller nations must be brought into democratic relations with the four big nations. That has already been stressed by every official spokesman, and reiterated by Secretary Hull in his speech to Congress as well as by Secretary Eden in his message to the Forum.

But unless Willkie wants to be known as a candidate vainly in search of an issue, it would be wise for him to make it much clearer than he did in his speech that his emphasis on the "small nations" has nothing in common with the anti-Soviet and anti-coalition conspiracy which has arisen around the so-called Polish and Baltic questions. His speech does not show that intent, but it does present an opening for the very defeatist forces he is engaged in fighting.

Obviously, Willkie's contribution to forging our national policy and defeating the appeasers, first of all within his own party, would be much more effective if instead of seeking partisan advantage from continuing shortcomings in administration foreign policy he would adopt a constructive approach towards these problems. Only the detractors of administration policy gain from Willkie's refusal to recognize that the policy established at the Moscow conference is the policy for which President Roosevelt fought against his enemies at home.

It took Wallace to give a devastating reply to Dewey's monopoly-NAM program of "free enterprise." Government has its role to play in restraining business monopoly not only during the war but after. His call to the people to "prevent pressure groups from leading us to a temporary peace or a partial employment" is well made. Private enterprise, he says correctly, is not a goal in itself, but must lead to full employment and production if it is to justify its existence.

And the Vice-President also hit the nail on the head when he warned that fascism fights on, within our own national borders, and will continue to do so even after military victory. On that count there is much work to be done against the fascist elements which are at work within both major po-

litical parties, as well as outside them.

Labor was not heard from directly at the Forum. But it has spoken out clearly from its own tribunals, in the spirit of full national unity around the President and for the fulfillment of the great promise of victory and a coalition peace.

PR and the Times

YESTERDAY'S Times editorial makes the dangerous and wild charge that PR is responsible for the victory of fascism in Germany and Italy. One could show the complete imbecility of this charge merely by pointing to the fact that Switzerland, Sweden and other nations whose democracy has been frequently hailed by the Times, use PR, as do a number of American cities. This, however, is not the main point.

In the past, the Times has supported PR as the most democratic method of voting. The editorial indicates quite clearly that it makes this strange "discovery" about PR and fascism now because two Communists and a Times-designated "party liner" were elected to the City Council.

In other words, the Times wants to scrap this previously-acknowledged most democratic method because the voters expressed themselves in favor of Communist candidates. It was precisely this objective of nullifying the popular will when the people began to select Communists as leaders that led to fascism in Italy and Germany. It is not more democracy but the drive against democracy that brings fascism.

The Times' quarrel is actually not with PR. It is with the voters. As the Citizens Union points out, the current attack on PR because Communists were elected is of a piece with the fascist-like expulsion of Socialists from the State Assembly after the last war. These Socialists were not elected by PR.

The staid organ of respectability questions whether the voters have the intelligence to vote properly under PR. This insulting, tory-like argument assumes that the people are incapable of greater democracy.

As a matter of fact, by the Times' own standard, the voters were markedly intelligent. Stanley Isaacs, the Times' number one choice, was the most popular candidate of the voters. If Quill and Cacchione led in first choices in their respective boroughs, it was because they were properly identified in the minds of the voters with a progressive program similar to that of Isaacs. Thus there was a consistency about the result which demonstrates that ballots were cast on the basis of program and candidates, not of party.

The voters were way ahead of the Times, however, in that they did not permit ancient anti-Communist prejudices from deterring them. Internationally, the nation has discarded these prejudices and is closely allied with the one state with Communist leadership. In France, Yugoslavia, Italy, China, patriots have learned that anti-Communism is the weapon of the Axis foe and unity with the Communists essential to the future. The election proves that the people are learning this lesson in New York. The Times' new-found opposition to PR shows that it has not yet grasped this.

Another "significant" discovery made by the Times is that Communists transfer their votes to the ALP candidates, and vice versa. Surely it is not a secret that the Communists support the American Labor Party, that they are an inseparable part of the labor movement. There really is nothing surprising about this fact.

The editorial shows that we can expect a more intensive drive than in the past to shelve PR. A united movement of labor and all other progressive and good government groups will be needed to save it.

THEY'RE SAYING IN WASHINGTON

A Dangerous Bullitt

By Adam Lapin

Daily Worker Washington Bureau, Washington, D. C. Nov. 18.

AT a press conference after he returned from his trip to the war fronts a few weeks ago, I asked Senator Happy Chandler whether he still believed that the war in the Pacific should come first. It took Chandler about 15 minutes to say yes.

In the course of his answer he said: "When I made my speech last Spring I got the advice of some of the smartest men who were ever in the government service. Some of them are now being supported for public office by people who criticized me at the time."

William C. Bullitt was running for Mayor of Philadelphia at the time Chandler made this statement. And he could hardly have been more explicit in pointing to Bullitt as the man who fed him the ideas for his infamous speech attacking the Soviet Union and demanding concentration on the Pacific.

Bullitt was one of the trigger men who did a job on former Under Secretary of State Sumner Welles. He participated actively in the under-cover whispering campaign against Welles as he has in every backstairs Washington intrigue which he thought might injure Soviet-American relations.

DESPITE his crushing defeat in the Philadelphia elections, Bullitt is still very much in the picture as indicated by his speech last Saturday night to the convention of Federal Union in Peoria. I happened to tune in on the speech quite accidentally. And, in thumbing through the papers next morning, I felt that it was very inadequately reported. This impression was confirmed by a reading of the text of the speech.

Bullitt, incidentally, took some back-handed cracks at both Welles and Vice-President Wallace: "Sec-

retary Hull is no boudoir favorite and no phrase maker. . . . You will not find him announcing that 'this is the century of the common man.'"

But the gist of the speech, of course, was that the small countries of Europe are now the "Great Unrepresented" in the councils of the Soviet Union, Great Britain and the United States, and that they should be banded together in an anti-Soviet European Federation.

And Bullitt pointed to this conclusion much more specifically than the news stories indicated. He said that "such a European Federation should be linked with Great Britain and the United States by the closest ties." A moment later he referred to "the fight for a democratic Europe, sufficiently united to join ourselves and the British Empire in leadership of the Western World." Still again he hammered the same point, stating that "the Atlantic should remain a bridge linking America with Europe in a single Atlantic community of Western civilization."

It is all very clear. Not once did he indicate that the Soviet Union might have some tie with the new federated Europe. This is the idea of the cordon sanitaire with a vengeance. All of Europe is to be one great buffer state against the Soviet Union.

BULLITT'S speech was pretty transparent, but by no means as bluntly anti-Soviet as his "carrot and club" speech of a few months ago. In the face of the Philadelphia election returns and the immense enthusiasm for the Moscow Conference, Bullitt has decided to be a bit more subtle. After all, he paid the Russians the dubious compliment of showing up uninvited at the Nov. 7 celebration at the Soviet Embassy in the arm of his great friend, Attorney

General Biddle. And in his speech to Federal Union—with a knife behind his back, of course. In the Peoria speech, he quoted at some length a statement by Lenin opposing annexations. And he suggested that it would be "a fitting tribute to the genius of Lenin" to have this statement adopted by Churchill, Roosevelt and Stalin.

Bullitt must have thought it was awfully clever to quote Lenin out of time and place and context against the Soviet claims to its former boundaries. In this new part as an old Russian hand who quotes Lenin with seeming affection, Bullitt appears to me to be even more dangerous than before. But I don't think he can get away with it.

PERHAPS the most important point made by Secretary Hull in his hour-long press conference after his return from the Moscow Conference was that there is now a real spirit of cooperation between the United States, the Soviet Union and Great Britain. The essence of what he had to say was that there are plenty of differences left between the Allies but that the atmosphere has now been created in which they can be ironed out.

And that is why speeches like the one Bullitt made in Peoria are so significant. They create distrust. They poison the atmosphere of cooperation of which Hull speaks.

Bullitt trades on his years of association with the President, on his former official connections. And it is a serious thing that the President came to Bullitt's aid during the final days of the Philadelphia campaign. That is what Chandler was talking about in the statement I have already quoted.

I can think of few developments which would be more conducive to strengthening Soviet-American relations than an official repudiation of William C. Bullitt.

As the Negro Press Sees It

The Pittsburgh Courier commends the CIO for its "strong resolution against color discrimination unanimously voted by the 600 delegates at the sixth annual convention" in Philadelphia recently. Considering the fact that the CIO's operations extend to the farthest reaches of the backward South, the Courier says "carrying out the no-discrimination policy has not been easy, and the leaders are to be commended for heaving to the democratic line and keeping the faith with millions of Negro, Jewish and alien workers who have flocked to the CIO standards in such large numbers as to make it the largest organized labor group in the world."

The war against fascism "has been largely instrumental in bringing Mr. Robeson in 'Othello' to Broadway," the Chicago Defender believes. The paper adds: "We believe that it is an indication of a changing America in which the forces of progress, the anti-fascist, anti-segregationist and anti-jim crow elements of our country, have rolled back reaction."

"Othello" is drama, drama raised to an unsurpassingly high artistic level," says the Defender, "but it is also politics, for today there is no art which does not

impinge itself upon our politics, and Jim Crow, adopting, according to the Journal and Guide, "one of the ghetto-making policies of the arch racist of the Axis, Hitler himself."

The Norfolk (Va.) Journal and Guide takes exception to the Army's and Navy's recent order declaring Norfolk's Negro section out of bounds for white service men between sunset and sunrise. No official reason has been given for this section, the paper declares, adding that it was probably a line-of-least-resistance "solution" of a problem found in all Negro ghettos. The Journal and Guide quotes its white contemporary, the Virginian Pilot, as saying that the Army's and Navy's "solution" is "hard."

The "fundamental and underlying problems" are shown to be discrimination and Jim Crow. The Army and the Navy, however, by their action, add further discrimination

impinge itself upon our politics, and Jim Crow, adopting, according to the Journal and Guide, "one of the ghetto-making policies of the arch racist of the Axis, Hitler himself."

The New York Amsterdam News, going to press too late to comment on the Councilman election results, has this to say with respect to City Judge Francis E. Rivers' victory:

"If any moral whatsoever is to be drawn from last week's election it is that both white and colored voters must keep abreast of what is happening in the world at large as well as in the U. S. and support those candidates for office who most nearly meet the test of true democracy. Basic among the characteristics that any candidate must have to meet the test of democracy is a lack of racial, religious and national prejudices and the courage to speak out anywhere against him. The election of Mr. Rivers by the voters of New York County is proof that a preponderant number of them are able to judge for themselves the merit of a candidate for high elective office, regardless of color. It is indeed a positive step forward for democracy."

Excerpts From Wallace, Willkie Talks at Herald-Tribune Forum

We reprint here significant excerpts from the speeches of Vice-President Henry A. Wallace and Wendell Willkie at the final session of the Herald Tribune Forum on Current Events. Messages from President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden were reported in yesterday's issue.

By HENRY A. WALLACE
Full production, full employment and fair distribution will give us a tough-fibered, self-respecting people, moving on with strength and courage to the job of healing out a better world. The common man wants free enterprise. But private enterprise is not a goal in itself. Private enterprise was made for man, not man for private enterprise. It is a means to production, not the end of life. The common man will turn from private enterprise only if there is not full production and jobs enough to go around.

Is production so great an enterprise that it demands not only the full use of the energy of all the people, but also of government? Is government cooperation an indispensable factor in securing full production? In time of war,

yes. In the decade immediately following war—also yes—undoubtedly.

The time has come for that vast group which stands for the general welfare in the United States to rise in its majesty to adopt methods which will prevent pressure groups from leading us to a temporary peace or a partial employment.

Unfortunately, we are much further from victory over Fascism than from victory over the German armies. Fascism fights us on both sides of the line. Fascism fights us in both continents in the New World. Fascism will fight on from new bases after military victory is complete. Let us not commit the tragic folly of underestimating our enemy. No country has escaped it. The world-wide assault on the power, on the worth and dignity of man is the living issue of our time. Fascism flourishes in a time of faltering and divided purpose. It will die in a time of dynamic common purpose and faith.

WENDELL WILLKIE

The last few weeks have covered a big step forward in the making of a world which Americans want and in which we will live for many years to come. In Moscow a frame-

work of understanding has been worked out which will enable us to fight the war more efficiently and arrive at a more lasting peace. The agreements reached at Moscow a fortnight ago are a sound foundation on which we can now build.

There are still frightening gaps in our moral front and still soft spots in our political warfare. Consider for a moment our present relations with French leaders. . . . Or consider our relations with Italy, where we have given the Italian people good reason to be confused by our actions and by our inability to distinguish between our friends and our enemies. Or think of our dickering with the reactionary oligarchs of Spain, whom we appeased so long only to have Franco recognize the Japanese puppet in Manila and urge the Blue Division—14,000 Spaniards who have been fighting with the Germans against the Russians—to become now a part of the German army. Or remember the desperate putative dynasties and near-Fascist parties some would like to have us bestow on a liberated Europe. Are these to be the tokens of our good faith which we show to the millions of Europeans who can now for the first time think not only of resistance, but of liberation also, and of the chance they want to help build a new world?

Change the World

By MIKE GOLD

UNDER our skyscrapers still dreams the wild Indian earth of America. Let us not forget the ground we stand on, nor the deep roots of our history. For instance, the peach trees of New York.

In 1679 two envoys appeared in the little town of New York. They represented a religious sect called the Labadists, founded by Jean De Labadie, a native of Bourdeaux. This Frenchman believed that he was directly inspired, and received personal messages daily from Christ. Also, he did not believe in carnal marriage and his disciples were constrained to abandon wife and husband and family to follow him.

Naturally such sectarians were harassed and persecuted by wedded and Catholic Europe. The two envoys, Jasper Dankers and Peter Sluyters by name, had come like so many others of the persecuted to search out a spot for colonization in free, young America.

They reached New York on a September afternoon in 1679. They had their supper at the home of Jacob Swart, father-in-law of a fellow-passenger. The table was laden with delicious peaches, pears and apples. Next morning they walked in the fields near where Trinity Church now stands on lower Broadway. They saw trees laden with divers fruit in such overwhelming abundance as they had never seen in Europe in the best seasons. They also saw a mulberry tree with "leaves large as plates."

ON SEPTEMBER 29th the explorers made a trip to Long Island, their diary tells us. They describe their route from the rowboat ferry as "up a hill, along open roads and woody places and through a village called Breucklen, which has a small ugly church standing in the middle of the road." Where were the Dodgers and Pete Cacchione then? They were not even a twinkle in the eye of Mayor Stephanus Van Cortlandt!

But peach trees were numerous everywhere, and heavy with fruit. In some instances the trees were actually breaking down with their treasures, report the dazed sectarians.

"The travelers then spent a night at the home of Simon de Hart. Here they supped on raw and roasted oysters, a roasted haunch of venison, a wild turkey and a goose, which they consumed sitting before a hickory fire that blazed half-way up the chimney."

Can Peter V. Cacchione furnish his guests such bounty in modern Brooklyn, ration cards or no? Those wild turkeys have disappeared like the dinosaurs. The venison hangs high only in swanky butcheries of the ultra-rich. Peaches come from Georgia in boxes. Time marches on.

AH, THOSE peach trees breaking down with goodness and abundance all over the island of Manhattan and its neighboring Breucklen!

The mouth waters at the memory, and the fragrance of peach blossoms penetrates the soul of the garbage and gasoline of today!

If you love fruit, and sunny meadows, and the clean air of an unspoiled wilderness, then all these descriptions of early New York must make you feel that the "Golden Age has long been shattered and gone."

Yet New York in 1679 was as anxious with war and social problems as our own time.

Europe, the mother country, was a scene of endless calamities. There were vast cholera plagues, there were horrible massacres in the name of religion. France, England and Spain were at each other's throats in endless war for empire and loot. The colonies fought each other. New Amsterdam had just been stolen from the Dutch by the British and re-named after the Duke of York.

Yet the land was beautiful, rich with fruit trees, fishing streams and wild game. It is pleasant to remember that ancient beauty in the midst of today's rushing hordes, problems and smoky buildings.

Though a Communist loves and studies the past he does not let it rob him of vitality. History gives dignity and poetry to mankind. It is good to taste in imagination the peaches of New York's golden age. But a New York Communist lives also in the present, and rejoices equally in the poetry of Ben Davis' and Pete Cacchione's election.

And in the present, he can also remember the past and catch bright whiffs and gleams of the future. New York is not finished, and the birds and peach trees will return to our island when mankind is truly free and equal.

5 Years Ago Today In the Daily Worker

NOVEMBER 19, 1938

CHICAGO—The ban on "Professor Mamlock," Soviet anti-Nazi movie was lifted late this evening by the Police Department as a result of wide protests by progressive groups in the city. The police lieutenant in charge of the censorship board granted a permit for the movie after seeing it Thursday night. He said he found the film "very interesting."

DURHAM, N. C.—The Munich Pact slicing up Czechoslovakia is hindering economic improvement by helping spread Nazi influence, Secretary of Agriculture Henry Wallace told a Duke University audience tonight.

"The four power pact means an increased fear of war over the entire world rather than a lessened fear," he said.

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